

Besides, it is clear that every popular custom must depend on public opinion; and we also know, from history, that many customs and usages which were formerly considered as honourable, useful, and even necessary, have since been abolished, as inhuman and barbarous, and are now regarded with detestation and horror.

To the list of encouraging facts we may add, that by their late dreadful sufferings, the attention of the European nations is unusually excited to the guilt and miseries of war; and with joy we have learned that Peace Societies have been proposed, if not already established, on the other side of the Atlantic. These things not only encourage our hearts and strengthen our hands, but preclude the objection which might arise, that it is dangerous to cultivate the spirit of peace in one nation, whilst others retain the spirit of war. A co-operation in different countries is joyfully anticipated, in this great work of promoting peace on earth and good will among men.

But above all other sources of encouragement, we contemplate the benevolent character of our heavenly Father, as displayed in the gospel of his beloved Son. We there behold him as "the God of peace," and we have a cheering hope, that he will own and prosper a society of peace-makers.

It is well known that a diversity of sentiment has existed among Christians on the question, whether war be not in all cases prohibited by the gospel. But we intend that this society shall be established on principles so broad, as to embrace the friends of peace who differ on this as well as on other subjects. We wish to promote the cause of peace by methods which all Christians must approve,—by exhibiting with all clearness and distinctness the pacific nature of the gospel, and by turning the attention of the community to the nature, spirit, causes and effects of war. We hope that by the concurrence of the friends of peace in all nations, and by the gradual illumination of the Christian world, a pacific spirit may be communicated to governments, and that in this way, the occasions of war, and the belief of its necessity, will be constantly diminished, till it shall be regarded by all Christians with the same horror with which we now look back on the exploded and barbarous customs of former ages.

On these principles, and with these hopes, we adopt the following

ARTICLES.

I. The name of this society shall be THE MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

II. The government of this society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, and six Trustees, who shall be annually chosen, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

III. The funds of the society shall be under the direction of the Trustees, to be employed for the diffusion of light on the subject of war, and in cultivating the principles and spirit of peace. The Trustees shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee, and Counsellors to advise with the Corresponding Secretary, and to make regulations for the despatch of business.

IV. Each subscriber of one dollar annually shall be a member.

V. Each subscriber of twenty-five dollars shall be a member for life.

VI. All donations to the society shall be recorded; and every donor of fifty dollars or upwards, shall be an honorary member of the society and of the Board of Trustees.

VII. Each member of the society shall receive one half his annual subscription in such books or tracts as the Trustees shall approve, and at the lowest prices of the society.

VIII. The annual meeting of the society shall be on the last Thursday in every year; at which time reports shall be made by the trustees and the Treasurer.

IX. This society will encourage the forming of similar societies in this country and in foreign countries, by the dispersion of tracts, by correspondence, and other suitable means. They will also encourage mutual aid and co-operation among all the friends of peace of every denomination.

X. Should any person become a member of this society whose residence is remote from Boston, it shall be regarded as honourable for him to encourage the establishment of a similar society in his own vicinity.

XI. No change in the objects of the society shall ever be made; but the articles may be amended, and new articles may be added as occasion shall require; provided that no alteration be made except at the annual meeting, and by the consent of two thirds of the members who may then be present.

Portland.

Tuesday, April 23, 1816.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR

Since our last we have received returns of votes in few towns only in addition to those already published—the sum total is as follows:—

1816. 1815.
Brooks, Dexter, Strong, Dexter.
456 towns, 47,427 45,025 49,388 41,793
Federal Majority, 2,402.

The votes, last year, in the towns which remain to be heard from, were for Gov. STRONG, 2072—for Mr. DEXTER, 2,282.

On Wednesday last, at Cambridge, the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, was inaugurated Professor of Law in Harvard University.

It is reported that Mr. Dallas is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Dexter, of this State, is talked of as his successor. If little apostates are rewarded why should not great ones have their recompense also?

The editor of a democratic paper remarks, that "many profess themselves partisans of the republican party, from no other views than private interest and emolument." This is strictly true, and must have been long since apparent to the most superficial observer of the conduct of those who have succeeded from the federal party and enlisted under the banners of democracy. Look at the turn-coats in Massachusetts, and it will be seen that 99 out of 100 have changed sides, if we may judge of their motives by their conduct, purely from considerations of a private and interested nature. It would be no very difficult task to make out a catalogue of these patriotic gentry, particularly in the District of Maine. They consist principally of two descriptions, such as had lost their credit and influ-

ence with the federal party, and were disappointed in their ambitious views; and a parcel of greedy, hungry office-seekers, who, like Esau, will sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, or like Judas, would betray the best cause in the world for filthy lucre's sake. These men, for the chance of obtaining an office under government that would give them one or two thousand dollars a year, would abandon and curse a WASHTUNGTON, and follow and praise a BONAPARTE and all his measures. The servility and want of principle in these men, render them the fit tools and partisans of the men in power; and hence they have been almost exclusively rewarded in preference to those who have stood in the democratic ranks from the beginning.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, is appointed a Commissioner under the Treaty, to settle the boundary between New Hampshire and the British territory.

John Holmes is also appointed to settle the boundary line between the District of Maine and the British Province of New Brunswick.

Peter B. Porter, of New York, who, in advocating the late glorious war for free trade and sailors' rights, talked much of the "pleasure of setting down to a war feast," is appointed a Commissioner on the same business; but it is not mentioned what part of the boundary is assigned to him.

Who will now deny the beneficial effects of the war? It has opened a field for the Patriots of the first class to display their talents and love of country. True it is there was no difficulty on this subject before, and the probability is that the line of demarcation will be fixed where it was by Jays treaty, still, but for the war, Holmes, Porter, Van Ness and others would not have had the opportunity of pocketing some ten thousand dollars of the people's money.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

I hope the Farmers and others who have to pay a Land Tax will notice the statement in the last Gazette, of the sum which the mere assessment of this tax cost in this State. The number of assessors and assistant assessors, in Massachusetts, is 213, and the assessment cost, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars; which, divided equally among the whole number, gives to each, one hundred and twenty six dollars, a sum equal to what is given to the three assessors in this town, who have double the work to perform in making the tax, which the assessors under the direct tax have.

The time was when there was nothing so odious to the democratic party as a Land Tax or the sight of tax-gatherers. But the cunning ones now pocket the fees of office, and of course Taxes, Standing armies and High Salaries, are at once converted into public blessings. In this consists the Glory of Democracy.

HARD TIMES.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

It is mortifying to observe the manner in which the subject of Separation is managed. I was struck with this upon looking at the Argus of the 16th instant—there runs through it a spirit of exaggeration and abuse which must disgust all candid men; treating of a caucus to be held at Augusta for the Counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset, we find the following sentence. "A Separation so necessary, and so evidently expedient at the present period, cannot but induce all the Citizens of those Counties to convene at the place appointed for this important discussion." Now to pretend that they will convene even a representation of these three great counties, much more "all the citizens of those counties," is worse than mockery, it is so interpolated as to be absolutely ridiculous. The same may be observed of the eagerness with which the Argus embraces all who signed the circular as consents to separation. The circular itself expressly protests against such an implication. But to clinch all we have a letter circulated in 1794. The reasons stated in that letter are stronger than any which can be offered now—especially when they allude to "law courts of our own." And yet the people, when they voted, gave an immense majority of votes against separation! It is easy for a few active men especially if employed and paid for the purpose, to keep up an excitement upon this subject, but it is not so easy to persuade sober minded men to double their taxes, or ruin the coasting trade, in which such a great number of people on the sea coast, the bays and rivers of Maine are directly or indirectly interested.

There is in the same Argus an attack upon Brunswick College, "or the heads of that institution." It is probable that this malicious libel will pass with silent contempt, because he conceals himself and stabs in the dark. The piece, however, shows the spirit which is felt by some of the advocates of Separation towards that College.

A similar spirit is manifested by a writer in the same Argus signed Old York, abusing "Aristides," taxing him with ignorance, selfishness, deception, &c. I do not know the author of "Aristides," but he may rest assured that many of the people of Maine feel sincerely grateful to him for the able, candid and convincing manner in which he has treated the subject, and exposed the fallacies of the Separation writer.

It is sincerely hoped that these illiberal Argus scribblers will not induce a similar rancour into the minds of any who will be called to vote upon the question of Separation, but that they will come to it with "clean hands and a pure heart," uninfluenced by considerations of party or personal interest—unawed by threats or abuse.

A FREEMAN.

FOR THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

ON BANKS, No. 3.

THE enterprising citizens of the District of Maine have within the last two years, experienced much of the inconveniences alluded to in my last number, in addition to the unavoidable evils, growing out of a state of war. Before any of the Banks in the District of Maine had stopped payment, and within a very short period of time, they had reduced their circulating paper from about \$1600,000, to less than \$500,000. This fact sufficiently manifests their solvency. If by a combination of individuals or the efforts of other monied institutions an entire debts of a

bank, in full and prosperous business are suddenly called for, no institution of the kind, not excepting the most able and best established, can promptly meet them. The embarrassment in which all classes of our citizens, except money giggers and usurers, participated by a reduction of more than two thirds of the circulating medium is too recent not to be sufficiently remembered. The enemy on the one hand having established a market on our territory which by its allurements, drew much of our specie from us; and a certain bank in Boston, devoting a large capital to the collection of Eastern bills to be returned upon us, distressing an extensive district, that had by its trade, industry and enterprise contributed so much to the growth of that town, that it might bring a paltry profit to its own coffers; it became necessary in October 1814 for most of the banks in Maine to stop payment. The conduct of the bank in question, justified by its pretence of public security, convenience or safety merited general execration. That shock had passed, and the principles which incessantly impel men to re-establish their affairs and to ameliorate their condition, had begun to operate in the restoration of credit and the revival of business; the banks had issued a quantity of paper sufficient for the general purposes of circulation; having supported their credit except for a very short time, at a crisis the most trying, when the institution before alluded to recommended their operation of collecting and returning in a mass the bills of the Eastern banks; threatening with their immense capital, to overwhelm such as refused to become tributary to their policy. This attempt, so diametrically opposite to the fair and honorable conduct, which distinguishes the mercantile character in all parts of the world, ought to excite universal reprobation. The advantage attained by themselves bears no sort of comparison to the incalculable evil inflicted on the community. What should we think of the morality or humanity of that man who to put a dollar into his own pocket under the pretended shelter of the law would occasion his neighbor the loss of a thousand?

In ordinary times the free exercise of the right, which every individual has, of presenting the bills of any banking institutions for payment in specie, may prove a salutary check upon such as for the sake of a large profit may be allured to exceed the bounds of prudence in their issues of paper; and this check is by many thought to be indispensable for the security of the public. But that a corporation, operating upon a large capital under public authority, should be allowed the privilege of employing their funds in hunting down similar institutions, as a part of their daily business is so monstrous an abuse as it is now justified by strict letter of the law, calls aloud for legislative interference. But it is believed that the practice is as little justified by the true spirit and sound construction of the law, as it is by reason or propriety. By one of the articles regulating all the banks within the Commonwealth, it is provided that such corporations "shall not use, or improve any of their monies, goods, chattels or effects in trade or commerce." Now I would ask what is this practice, but making merchandise of the circulating medium and employing their monies in a trade most pernicious to the community? This subject did not escape the attention of some members of the Legislature at their last session; and it is much to be regretted that a resolve proposed by a committee and which passed the house, was defeated or referred in the Senate.

By that resolve "the Hon. James Lloyd of Boston, the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman of Portland and the Hon. Levi Lincoln Jr. of Worcester were appointed a committee to set in the recess for the purpose of defining what in their opinion constituted the rights and privileges of the banking institutions within this Commonwealth, as embraced in their charters and to make a statement of such facts as might come within their knowledge, of the doings of any bank or banks, not conformable to the provisions of the law establishing such bank or banks; and to consider whether in their opinion, any further provision by law was necessary to secure the public against an excessive emission of paper by the banks, or of their liability for any debts they might contract; and report the result of their deliberations to the first session of the next General Court."

The evil probably contemplated by the framers of that resolve, and which I have before adverted to, is a grievance of no ordinary magnitude; and it is sincerely hoped that the Legislature at their next session, will take effectual measures for its redress.

L.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, of an inflammatory sore throat, Mr. George Wadsworth, the house of Vezin & Wadsworth. The deceased was a native of this town and a son of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth of Hiram.

In this town, a child of Col Daniel Lane, aged 1 year—a child of Mr. John Fessenden, aged 5 months—a child of Mr. Nathaniel Crockett, aged 4 days.

ARRIVALS.

April 17, ar. brig Boxer, Merrill, from New-York.—18th, ar. schr Mary, Capt. C. Rackliff, 7 days from Alexandria, with flour, to G. Greely and others—sloop Votary, Stockman, from Boston.—20th, ship Union, Montague, 30 days from Jamaica with rum.—22d, schr. Planter, Sturdivant, from Philadelphia—schr. William, Petty, from do.—schr. Ann, Combs, from Thomstown.

J. & E. HOOLE,

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 bushels Yellow Corn

100 bbls Fresh Flour

Together with a general assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

April 23.

NEW GOODS
Barbour & Lincoln,
HAVE just received
Black and coloured Canton Crapes
Black Shawls and India Saris
Fine Maddapolam and Steam Loom Shirtings
Cotton Cambricks 6-4 and 4-4
Fancy Mullins
Black and cross barr'd silk hddfs
Belt Choppa Remalls
Madras and Naval Victory Hddfs
India Cottons
Belt London 4-4 Cambrick Calicoes
Elegant Furniture
Cotton Shawls
Black Italian Sewing Silks
Black and coloured Canton do
Black Crapes
Black Cambricks
Green Lustring
April 23

Rawson's Dictionary, 2d Edition.

JUST published and for sale at
ISAAC ADAMS' Bookstore,
The Second Edition of RAWSON'S SPELLING
DICTIONARY, being a selection from Johnson,
and calculated to assist youths in comprehending
what they read.
Price, 37 1-2 cents single, D.3 50 per doz.
April 23.

GOING VERY CHEAP.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Dressing Buildings No. 7 Exchange Street,
HAS in contemplation of closing his present
line of business, in consequence of his ill health
Offers his Stock of
Crockery Glass and Hardware,
at the first cost, therefore it will be to the advantage
of Families to embrace the present opportunity.
He requests all those indebted to him to make
immediate payment.
Portland, April 23, 1816.

EXCELLENT

WRAPPING,
SHEATHING,
WRITING,
WHITE BONNET, &
DRAWING

Are just received for sale by
JOHN WINCHESTER,
No. 5, Jones' Row, Exchange-street. April 23.

GRAM & MASON,

HAVE for sale at their store Fore-street head of

Long Wharf
7 bbls W I Rum
4 do American Gin
3 pipes Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
6 casks Malaga Sherry and Lisbon Wines
50 bbls Flour—10 do blown Salt
10 bags Coffee—30 do short
Bags Pepper and Pimento
200 Straws Lumber
100 lbs Colocuta and Spanish Indigo
200 do Sulphur, 500 do Sootleather
20 casks Duponts Gun Powder
50 do 4d 6d 10d 12d and 20d cu: Nails
do of 10d and 20d Wrought do
2 tons of hollow Ware assorted
Logwood, Redwood and fullick
5 casks Copperas—do Alum—do Raisins
5 kegs Tobacco—10 boxes Pipes
do Brimstone and Starch
20 do 7 by 9 Glafs—8 do Chockolate
25 doz Hoes—6 doz Iron Shovels
35 do Sythes—25 do corn Brooms
10 do Cod Lines
50 reams writing Paper
3000 lbs Barr and Sheet Lead
chefts & boxes of sheuchng & young hyfon Tea
75 hhd: Turke's Island Salt
20 gro. Knives and Forks low priced
Also a general assortment of
Groceries & Hard Ware.
April 23

THE selectmen of the town, give notice that
they have posted up lists of qualified voters in
the Election of Representatives to the General
Court at the two Insurance Offices, Exchange-
street; and they intend to be in Session at the office
of Daniel Tucker, on Saturday, the 4th day of
May next, from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and
from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive evi-
dence of the qualifications of such as may apply
whose names may not be borne on said lists.

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOSEPH H. INGRAHAM,
ROBERT DOUGLASS,
PETER WARREN,
JOHN HOBART,
Select-
men of
Port-
land.
Portland April 22.

Bible Society of Maine.

THE Members of the Bible Society of Maine,
are hereby notified, that their Annual Meet-
ing for the choice of officers &c. will be holden
on Thursday the 24 day of May next, at 3 o'clock
P. M. at the Meeting House of the First Parish in
Portland.—In the evening a discourse will be de-
livered at the same place, by the Rev. Wm. Jenks;
when a contribution will be solicited to aid the
design of the Institution.
By order of the Trustees.
April 20 B. H. COBB, Sec'y. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either
by note or account are requested to make
immediate payment, or their notes and accounts
will be left with an attorney for collection—and
those having demands against the subscriber are
requested to call and receive their pay previous to
the 20th of June next, as he is about to leave the
town.
WM. COOLIDGE.

FOR SALE,

37 half bbls. prime mofs Beef

4 whole bbls. ditto

4 half bbls Tongues.

The above are warranted of the first quality

Portland, April 23

ATTENTION.

THE Military gentlemen in this vicinity are
informed that the subscriber manufactures the
Belts of real cochineal Morocco, the color of
which he will warrant to be durable. He has
made several improvements in the manufacture
of them, which cannot fail to please.

MILITARY BELTS,

on reasonable terms.

SIMEON PRATT.

N. B.—Companies of Artillery may be supplied
at a short notice.

Q. S. P. pledges himself to manufacture the
Belts of real cochineal Morocco, the color of
which he will warrant to be durable. He has
made several improvements in the manufacture
of them, which cannot fail to please.

April 23, (6w.)

Sales at Auction.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday
next, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A.M.
ONE half of a Lot of Land with half of a
Dwelling-house thereon, in common and un-
divided, formerly owned by Sylvanus Higgins, sit-
uated in Centre street, and nearly opposite Judge
Frothingham's. Sale on the premises. Terms and
further particulars made known at the time of sale.
S. M'Lellan, } Auc'rs.
T. Fletcher, }
April 23, 1816

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the
3d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
A Lot of Land situated on the northerly side of
Federal street, with a two story Dwelling house
and our houses thereon; in a pleasant part of the
town and near the centre of business—now occupied
by Jonathan Lund—Sale on the premises—
Terms at the sale
S. M'Lellan, } Auc'rs.
T. Fletcher, }
April 23, 1816

TO BE SOLD
AT Public Auction, on Monday, the sixth day
of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a
one story DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Cotton
street on the east side of said street adjoining
the dwelling house of Mrs Bradford.
Portland, April 10

Real Estate at Auction.
To be sold at Public Auction on WEDNES-
DAY the 8th of May next at 11 o'clock
A. M. (unless previously disposed of at
private sale)
A Lot of LAND situated near Federal street and
Fiddle Lane with half of a two story Dwelling
house thereon—convenient for a large family;
said lot measures 40 by 65 feet
—ALSO—
A Lot of LAND situated on Federal and Hamp-
shire streets, measuring 50 by 78 feet, with a new
two story STORE thereon, now occupied by Capt.
Enoch Moody, sale on the premises—terms at the
sale
For terms at private sale enquire of the auctioneers.
S. M'LELLAN } Auc'rs.
T. FLETCHER }
April 23
Cumberland ss.

Taken by execution and to be sold as public
auction, on Wednesday the 15 day of May
next, at eleven of the clock forenoon, at
the auction room of Stephen M'Lellan and
Timothy Fletcher, in Portland,
ALL the right in equity of redemption which
Samuel Todd, of Portland, has in and to the
following mortgaged real estate, in said Portland,
bottomed and described as follows:—
To wit a Lot of Land in said Portland, on the
northerly side of Free-street, beginning at a stake
standing on the northerly side of said street, three
feet from the most southerly corner of John Leav-
itts house; from thence northerly at right angles
with said street about three rods to Caleb Graf-
fams land; thence south sixty four degrees west,
thirty seven feet, more or less, adjoining said Graf-
fams land to land formerly belonging to John
Hobby; thence southerly adjoining said Hobby's
land about three rods to said street, thence
easterly adjoining said street to the first bounds
mentioned—together with all the building thereon
standing and in the same land Todd purchased of
John Dicks, by deed dated May 17 1810. The a-
bove described premises are mortgaged to J. H. Dicks
for the security of eleven hundred dollars with in-
terest: MORRELL JORDAN Dry. Sheriff.
April 15, 1816.

To be sold by order of Court, on Thursday the
sixteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock
A. M. at the Auction Room of
Messrs M'Lellan & Fletcher, in Ports
land,
SO much of the Real Estate of Elijah Elder, late
of Portland, merchant, deceased, as will produce
the sum of nine thousand two hundred dollars for
the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased
with incidental charges—consisting of ten and a
quarter acres of Land situated in Gorham, in the
county of Cumberland, per deed from Isaac Elder
to deceased dated September 5th, 1794—seven and
a quarter acres of Land in said Gorham, per deed
from John Elder to deceased dated September 22,
1807—one acre of Land in said Gorham, per deed
from Jonah Dyer to deceased dated August 22,
1805—one acre of Land in said Gorham, per deed
from John Elder to said deceased, dated April 26,
812—fourteen and three quarters acres of Land
in said Gorham, per deed from Josiah Thomas and
wife to deceased, dated 5th June, 1808—also, three
and a half acres of Land situated in Cape Elizabeth
in said county, per deed from John Hatch to de-
ceased, dated September 10, 1810—also, a lot of
Land situated in Portland, in said county, on Wil-
low street, being the rear of the lot on which the
deceased last dwelt, and also the residue of said lot
on which the deceased last dwelt, with the build-
ings thereon, which has been left off to the widow
as and for her dower in the said deceased's estate
after the termination of her life estate therein.—
Conditions made known at the time and place of
sale.
ELEANOR ELDER, Administratrix.
April 23

WANTED,
A Woman to take care of a young Child and
help do the work of a family—one with good
recommendations will receive good treatment and
liberal wages—none others need apply. Inquire
at this office.
April 23

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the
Hon Judah Dana, Judge of Probate, for the
county of Oxford, to receive and examine the
claims of the creditors to the estate of GEORGE
MAXWELL Wheeler, late of Watford in said
county yeoman, deceased represented insolvent;
do hereby give notice that six months are allowed
to said creditors from the 27th day of February
last, to bring in and prove their claims; and that
they will attend that service at the office of Ed-
ward Andrews Esq in Watford on the last Mon-
day of this present, and the five following months,
from 2 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said
days.
CALVIN FARRAR, } Commis-
EDWARD ANDREWS, } sioners.
March 1st

W E the subscribers having been appointed by
the Hon Samuel Freeman Esq to receive
and examine the claims of creditors to the es-
tate of SYLVANUS GALLISON, late of Wind-
ham, deceased represented insolvent, do hereby
give notice that six months are allowed to said
creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and
that we shall at end that service at the house of
widow Eunice Gallison, in said Windham, on the
first Wednesdays of May and June next at nine a.
M.
MOSES LITTLE
ABRAHAM ANDERSON,
April 23